

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1835.

THE DEVONSHIRE CATTLE.

The article which we give to-day under the above head, is one of great interest, and we hope will be attentively read by every one engaged in the raising of stock, and especially by those who use oxen for the purposes of the draught. To gentlemen of the south, where natural pastures are indifferent, and the artificial grasses not generally cultivated, the possession of such generous, active, and easily fed beasts, would certainly prove a most desirable acquisition. The historical as well as descriptive parts of this notice, are peculiarly attractive, and we again commend it to attention. The portrait of the *Devon Cow*, is faithful to the very life, and is from the graver of that excellent artist, Mr. Horton.

Rohan Potatoes—A potato with this name is said to have been originated in England from seed which weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each. They are said to be of good flavor and very farinaceous. They derive their name from prince Charles de Rohan, of Sweden, who has become patron to this new variety.

SWEET POTATOES.

In Louisiana the planters raise their sweet potatoes thus. They make a bed of fresh stable manure, as you would a hot bed for forcing other vegetables—on this bed they lay their seed potatoes, without cutting, about 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover them with well rotted manure, or compost made very fine, to the depth of six inches. The potato will soon sprout and come up. When two or three inches high, they draw the sprouts, by running the finger down to the potato, and breaking them off there. These sprouts they transplant in a hill with a dibble, and if the earth is not sufficiently wet, water the plants two or three times. A gill of water to a plant will be sufficient for watering, and in five or six days the plants will

have taken root. Care must be taken to insert the plants as deep in the hill as they were in the bed when drawn.

By this mode of bedding and transplanting, larger potatoes and more abundant crops are obtained. A bushel thus bedded will plant five acres of ground.

SILK COMPANY OF QUEEN ANNE COUNTY.

We are gratified to learn that a number of gentlemen in Queen Anne County, on the eastern shore of this state, have organized themselves into a company with a capital of \$5,000, to be increased as the interests of the association may require it, for the purpose of carrying on the Silk Culture. The company is now in treaty for the purchase of a suitable farm, and are taking the necessary steps to procure Mulberry trees of sufficient age and size to enable them to feed worms the ensuing spring. To say that we are gratified at this movement is but to convey a faint and imperfect idea of those feelings with which we are impressed. We view it as the beginning of a new era in the affairs of Maryland—as the dawning of the day-star of her regeneration

—as the corner stone of the foundation on which is to be erected a beautiful superstructure of individual prosperity and wealth—as the beacon light that is to conduct our loved state to an important position in the arch of the confederacy. Such being the light in which we estimate this patriotic effort of the gentlemen of Queen Anne, we would be indulged in the hope, that their laudable example may excite the emulation of the citizens of every other county, not only on that shore, and in our state, but of those of every county in the country.

Possessing as Maryland does, in a pre-eminent degree, all the physical capacities for conducting the silk culture upon an enlarged and profitable footing, nothing has been wanting to give to the productions of her soil a value beyond all ordinary calculation, but a proper direction to be given to the industry, enterprize and skill, of her people,—and that, we sincerely hope and believe has been reserved for the citizens of Queen Anne, whose gallant lead in the promotion of this lucrative branch of agricultural industry, will entitle them to the gratitude and respect of their countrymen.

We honestly believe that without materially interfering with the present pursuits of farmers in this state, there is not a county in it that could not increase the amount in value of its productions, by entering spiritedly into the raising of mulberries, at least half a million of dollars per annum; and there are some of them that might greatly exceed that sum. We will not be thought sanguine upon this point, when it is stated upon the authority of the Hon. Judge Spencer, that Windham County in Connecticut, has produced five tons of silk a year, worth, at the rate of \$4 per pound, \$500,000: and if in that bleak region of rocks and cold, such brilliant results have occurred, certainly in our happy and congenial land of sun and soil, much better ones may be realized. When we speak of suitable soil, we wish it to be borne in mind, that, when the trees have once got a start, poor, sandy, or gravelly dry land, makes the best silk, imparting to its texture a glossiness, and to its thread an elasticity, which the foliage of rich, moist, loamy land, has not the power of conferring.

THE WAY TO ACCUMULATE MANURE.

There are perhaps no people in the world who so well understand the art of accumulating manure, as those farmers of Holland and Flanders, who are engaged extensively in the business of grazing and dairymen. Their farms are perfect patterns of neatness. Every thing is managed so as to economize time and money, keep down noxious vegetation, promote the growth of crops, and make the greatest possible quantity and best quality of manure.

This is as much the result of necessity as of the force of habit; for from the great number of individuals a small portion of land is made to support, every foot in cultivation is taxed with the maximum product of which it is susceptible of being made to yield. There, it is not a question, who shall have the largest fields in culture? no such senseless ambition enters into the farmer's brain; the only spirit of rivalry that prevails, is, who can make the soil produce the most? They know that where a population is dense to excess, the means of multiplying the productions of the earth must be not only studied as a science, but as a practical one; and they know, too, that ju-

icious manuring lies at the very foundation of good farming—that any system of husbandry which does not contemplate the providing full supplies of alimentary and calcareous manures, must in the natural course of things be a defective one, and hence the sedulousness with which they husband every species of offal, vegetable, and other materiel, that can be converted into nutrition for plants. As but few of our farmers understand the value of exerting a just economy in this particular branch of agriculture, or if they do, do not act in accordance with the dictates of their knowledge, we will sketch from Lawrence, the outline of the mode pursued by the very notable farmers to whom we have before alluded.

"They make at the back of their stables and cattle sheds, a large round hole of about 3 feet deep, and capacious enough to contain one month's dung: the sides and bottoms of this are built water tight of clinker bricks, or stones. The floors of their cattle-sheds are also made hard, dry, and water-tight, with water-tight drains to lead to another pit made in the same manner, also at the back of the shed at a few yards from, and of a similar size to, the dung-pit; so that all the liquid manure necessarily runs from the stalls into the cess-pool or tank;—to this place also drains are made from the privies, and from the sinks in the kitchen and wash-house; so that every drop of soap suds, water and all dirty and refuse water finds its way to the cess-pool; which is never allowed to run over.

The fields of corn stubble, and the second year's grass land, whether of clover, ray grass, or saintfoin are carefully pared into thin clods: these clods, containing a proportion of the roots of the plants which have before been harvested from them, and much garden mould become useful auxiliaries to the straw, bean haulm, and any other waste produce, capable of being dried for bedding, and spares the use of those materials, which if solely applied would require half the land of the farm to supply. This refuse, together with the parings of their lanes, the edges of their walks, and sides of their hedges, are dried and then carried to their barns, where they are piled in a kind of stack, and portions of it are carried daily as it may be wanted for bedding into the cattle sheds.

The bedding of the cattle is made with fresh clods every morning and evening, that part which has been under the head of the cow is, every morning, thrown under her forefeet, and that which was under her forefeet, is thrown into its place, and fresh clods, about one hundred and fifty pounds weight, is added to the bedding, and then straw, or other dry vegetable produce is strewed over that;—the same is done also every evening. The sheep and pigs are only supplied with fresh bedding once a day. The bedding lies under them seven days and seven nights, when the stalls are cleared out, and the dung conveyed into the dung-pit, at the back of the cattle sheds, where it lies until it has had the four weeks dung thrown into it.

This mass is thus composed of portions of manure which have laid in the dung-pit four

weeks, and upon which all the ashes and scrappings of the house and premises are thrown daily. The reservoir, or tank, into which all the drainings of the stable, &c. are conveyed, and which is necessarily contiguous, is, every other day, if not full enough, made so with water, and after being stirred up, is thrown with a scoop over the heap of dung. Now as this heap contains four weeks dung, fourteen wettings with such rich fermenting liquids more than doubles the whole heap for agricultural purposes.

At the end of the fourth week, the dung hole, or dung pit, is emptied, by which means the pit's contents is again turned over, and its most rotten parts brought to the top. It is now formed into a heap from three to five feet high, and carefully covered with sods; by this covering, the heat and goodness of the dung is prevented from evaporating, and the rain water is kept from penetrating into it, which would otherwise check its fermentation. When the heap has lain and fermented during two or three months, it is carried into the fields to be manured with it, and the sods which covered it are thrown into the bottom of the dung pit, where they lay and become excellent manure."

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

The editor of the Maine Farmer, in one of his papers in November, states that a friend in Dover, Penobscot county, of that state, informed him that the Weevil had already made its appearance there. He had examined a few heads of wheat which had started up in a patch of peas and oats, and found that from 3 to 6 kernels in each head contained a maggot which had eaten out all the flour. The maggot was brownish and about half as long as the kernel, and what was remarkable, all of these kernels had sprouted, while the other kernels had not. The person who tends the mill in that place thinks that at present, about one bushel in thirty is destroyed by the insect. In the town of Albion, there have been several cases of this kind. In Andover and its vicinity, (Oxford county) wheat on land which had been ploughed without being burnt, has been much injured by this insect, while wheat upon burnt land escaped. In England the custom prevailed at one time of burning lands intended to be fallowed for wheat, with the view of destroying, in their embryo state, those insects which preyed upon the grain, the belief being then prevalent that the deposit was made in the soil; but if the weevil be generated there, why does he delay his appearance until the grain is secured and stored away? That paring and burning very foul lands would be an efficient cleanser, and that the alkaline principle thereby created would exercise a salutary effect, to a limited extent, we have not the slightest doubt, and we believe also, that all deposits of noxious seeds, eggs, and fungi, which

be destroyed. But then, as the weevil is one of those insects whose depredations commence after the husbandman has gathered his grain into his garner, other means are necessary than paring and burning, however promotive they may be of exciting a healthful condition in the soil. The means recommended, are winnowing the grain with a sieve, salting the straw in the stack, and sprinkling powdered lime through the heaps of wheat in the granary. Well ventilated bins for the free admission of air through the grain, so as to keep down that degree of heat necessary to the hatching of the eggs of the insect, has been, also, recommended, as well as drying the grain in a stove or oven heated to 80 or 90 degrees of M. de Reaumer's thermometer. The latter remedy would doubtless prove effectual, but would be attended with great inconvenience, and we question whether to most farmers it would not prove wholly impracticable. Where the grain is limed, it is necessary to separate it subsequently from the lime.

OLD METHOD OF MEASURING CORN.

The following method was communicated to the Southern Agriculturist, by a gentleman of Charleston. It was found among a parcel of old papers, which prove that it is at least forty or fifty years of age, and that no very great improvement has taken place in the mode of ascertaining the number of bushels in any given quantity of corn.

Measurement of a binn of corn in a corn-house, in the ear, giving the nett bushels, supposing it threshed out:

Binn—14 feet in length
Multiply 17 feet wide

98

14

238

7 feet depth

1666

Multiply 4 cubic

Div. cub. 5) 6664

) 1333 for the cob

Nett, 666 bushels.

CARNIVEROUS.—A paper in Indiana, speaking of a diminutive neighbour of the quill, says, he "can swallow a dozen of him in the morning and not know he had been to breakfast!" Most horrid!—*Wilmington, (Ohio) Democrat.*

[The aforesaid Indiana Editor would be an admirable fellow to extirpate a field of grub-worms.]

GLEANINGS FROM EUROPEAN WORKS.

CATTLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We copy from the Library of Useful Knowledge, the following description of the Devonshire breed of Cattle, and in order that our readers may be the better able to judge of the beauty of these generous animals, we have incurred the expense of a cut representing the favorite cow of Mr. Western, a most distinguished English breeder. We have selected her model, because of her intrinsic excellence, and of the great resemblance which she bears to an aged cow, about sixteen years old, owned by Mr. Richard Calon, of Baltimore, now being fattened at his fine estate at Brookland Meadows, about nine miles from this city, where he also has between 40 and 50 others in the greatest purity. The original stock was presented to his accomplished daughter, the Marchioness of Wellesley, by that patron of agriculture, Mr. Coke, the great Commoner of England, and was, of course, of the most approved kind.

THE DEVONSHIRES.

The north of Devon has been long celebrated for a breed of cattle beautiful in the highest degree, and in activity at work and aptitude to fatten unrivaled. The native country of the North Devons, and where they are found in the greatest purity, extends from the river Taw westward, skirting along the British Channel; the breed becoming more mixed, and at length comparatively lost before we arrive at the Parrett. Inland it extends by Barnstaple, South Molton, and Chudleigh, as far as Tiverton, and thence to Wellington, where again the breed becomes unsrequent, or is mixed before we reach Taunton. More eastward the Somersets and the Welsh mingle with it or supersede it. To the south there prevails a large variety, a cross probably of the North Devon with the Somerset; and on the west the Cornish cattle are found, or contaminate the breed. The true and somewhat prejudiced Devonshire man confines them within a narrower district, and will scarcely allow them to be found with any degree of purity beyond the boundaries of his native county. From Portlock to Bideford, and a little to the north and on the sound, is, in his mind, the peculiar and only residence of the North Devon.

From the earliest records the breed has there remained the same; or if not quite as perfect as at the present moment, yet altered in no essential point until within the last thirty years. That is not a little surprising when it is remembered that a considerable part of this district is not a breeding country, and that even a proportion, and that not a small one, of Devonshire cattle, are bred out of the country. On the borders of Somerset and Dorset, and partly in both, extending southward from Crewkerne, the country assumes the form of an extensive valley, and principally supplies the Exeter market with calves.—Those that are dropped in February, and March, are kept until May, and then sold to the Drovers, who convey them to Exeter. They are there

purchased by the Devonshire farmers, who keep them for two or three years, when they are sold to the Somersetshire graziers, who fatten them for the London market, so that a portion of the North Devon, and of the very finest of the breed, come from Somerset and Dorset.

The truth of the matter is, that the Devonshire farmers, were, until nearly the close of the last century, not at all conscious that they possessed any thing superior to other breeds; but like agriculturists every where else, they bought and bred without care or selection. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that any systematic efforts have been made to improve the breeds of cattle in any part of the kingdom; and, we must acknowledge, that the Devonshire men, with all their advantages, and with such good ground to work upon, were not the first to stir, and for some time, were not the most zealous when they were roused to exertion. They are indebted to the nature of their soil and climate for the beautiful specimens which they possess of the native breed of our Island, and they have retained this breed almost in spite of themselves.

A spirit of emulation was at length kindled, and even the North Devons have been materially improved, and brought to such a degree of perfection, that take them for all in all, they would suffer from intermixture with any other breed.

Before, however, we attempt to describe the peculiarities of this or any other breed, it may be proper to give a short sketch of the proper form and shape of cattle. Whatever be the breed, there are certain conformations which are indispensable to the thriving and valuable ox or cow. When we have a clear idea of these, we shall be able more easily to form an accurate judgment of the breeds of the different counties as they pass before us. If there is one part of the frame, the form of which more than any other renders the animal valuable, it is the chest. There must be room enough for the heart to beat, and the lungs to play, or sufficient blood for the purposes of nutriment and of strength, will not be circulated; nor will it thoroughly undergo that vital change, which is essential to the proper discharge of every function. We look, therefore, first of all to the wide and deep girth about the heart and lungs. We must have both: the proportion in which the one or the other may preponderate, will depend on the service they require from the animal: we can excuse a slight degree of fatness on the sides; for he will be lighter in the forehead and more active; but the grazier must have width as well as depth. And not only about the heart and lungs, but over the whole of the ribs must we have both length and roundness; the hooped as well as the deep barrel is essential; there must be room for the capacious paunch, room for the materials from which the blood is to be provided. The beast should also be ribbed home; there should be little space between the ribs and the hips. This seems to be indispensable in the ox, as it regards a good healthy constitution, and a propensity to fatten; but a largeness and drooping of the belly is excusable in the cow, or rather, notwithstanding it diminishes the beauty of the animal, it leaves room for the udder; and if it is also accompanied by swelling

milk veins it generally indicates her value in the dairy. This roundness and depth of barrel, however, is most advantageous in proportion as it is found behind the point of the elbow, more than between the shoulders and legs; or low down between the legs, rather than upwards towards the withers: for it diminishes the heaviness before, and the comparative bulk of the coarser parts of the animal, which is always a very great consideration. The loins should be wide: of this there can be no doubt; for they are the prime parts; they should seem to extend far along the back, and although the belly should not hang down, the flanks should be round and deep. Of the hips it is superfluous to say that, without being ragged, they should be large; round rather than wide, and presenting, when handled, plenty of muscle and fat. The thighs should be full and long, close together, when viewed from behind, and the farther down they continue to be so the better. The legs short, varying like other parts according to the destination of the animal; but decidedly short, for there is an almost inseparable connexion between length of leg and lightness of carcass, and shortness of leg and propensity to fatten. The bones of the legs, and they only being taken as a sample of the bony structure of the frame generally, should be small, but not too small—small enough for the well known accompaniment, a propensity to fatten—small enough to please the consumer, but not so small as to indicate delicacy of constitution and liability to disease.

Last of all the hide—the most important thing of all—thin, but not so thin as to indicate that the animal can endure no hardships; moveable, mellow, but not too loose, and particularly covered with fine and soft hair. We return to the

DEVONSHIRE CATTLE.

The most perfect specimens of the North Devon breed are thus distinguished:

THE BULL.

The horn of the bull ought to be neither too low, nor too high, tapering at the points, not too thick at the roots, and of a yellow or waxy colour. The eye should be clear, bright and prominent, showing much of the white, and it ought to have around it a circle of variable colour; but usually a dark orange. The forehead should be flat, indented and small; for by the smallness of the forehead, the purity of the breed is very much estimated. The cheek should be small, and the muzzle fine: the nose should be of a clear yellow. A black muzzle is disliked, and even a mottled one is objected to by some who pretend to be judges of the true Devon. The nostril should be high and open; the hair curled about the head, and giving at first appearance, an idea of coarseness, which soon wears off. The neck should be thick, and that sometimes almost to a fault.

Excepting in the head and neck the form of the bull does not materially differ from that of the ox, but he is considerably smaller. There are some exceptions, however, to this rule, and as an illustration we would mention the pure Devon bull of Mr. Western, the father of the cow whose portrait is given. We fancy that we trace in this singular and noble animal the lineaments of the native and scarcely reclaimed British bull.

THE OX.

The head of the Devonshire ox is small, very singularly so, relatively to the bulk of the animal, yet it has a striking breadth of forehead. It is clean and free from flesh about the jaws. The eye is very prominent, and the animal has a pleasing vivacity of countenance, plainly distinguishing it from the heavy aspect of many other breeds. Its neck is long and thin, admirably adapting it for the collar, and even for the more common and rude yoke. The want of the beautifully arched form of the neck, which is seen in the horse, has been considered as a defect in most breeds of cattle. It is accounted one of the characters of good cattle; that the line of the neck from the horns to the withers should scarcely deviate from that of the back. In the Devonshire ox, however, there is a peculiar rising of the forehead, reminding us not a little of the blood horse, and essentially connected with the free and quick action by which this breed has ever been distinguished. It has little or no dew lap depending from the throat.—*The horns are longer than those of the bull, smaller and finer even to the base, and of a lighter color, and sometimes tipped with yellow.* The animal is light in the withers; the shoulders a little oblique; the breast deep, and the bosom open and wide, particularly as contrasted with the fineness of the withers. The fore-legs are wide apart, looking like pillars that have to support a great weight. The point of the shoulder is rarely or never seen. There is no projection of bone as in the horse, but there is a kind of level line running on the neck.

These are characteristic and important points. Angular, bony projections are never found in a beast that carries much flesh and fat. The fineness of the withers, the slanting direction of the shoulder, and the broad and open breast, imply both strength and speed, and aptitude to fatten.—A narrow-chested animal can never be useful either for working or grazing.

With all the lightness of the Devonshire ox, there is a point about him, disliked in the blood or running horse, and not always approved in the horse of light draught—the legs are far under the chest, or rather the breast projects far and wide before the legs. We see the advantage of this in the beast of slow draught, who rarely breaks into a trot, except when he is goaded on in *catching time*, and the division of whose foot secures him from stumbling. The lightness of the other part of his form, however, counterbalances the appearance of heaviness here. The legs are straight, at least in the best breeds. If they are in-kneed, or crooked in the fore-legs, it argues a deficiency in blood and comparative incapacity for work; and not only for work but for grazing too; for they will be hollow behind the withers, a point for which nothing can compensate, because it takes away so much from the place where good flesh and fat should be thickly laid on, and diminishes the capacity of the chest and the power of creating arterial and nutritious blood.

The fore-arm is particularly large and powerful. It swells out suddenly above the knee; but is soon lost in the substance of the shoulder. Below the knee the bone is small to a very extraordinary degree, indicating a seeming want of strength, but this impression immediately ceases,

for the smallness is only in front—it is only in the bone. It is the leg of the blood horse promising both strength and speed. It may, perhaps, be objected that the leg is a little too long. It would be so in an animal, that is destined only to graze; but this is a working animal, and some length of leg is necessary to get him pleasantly and actively over the ground.

There is a very trifling fall behind the withers, but no hollowness, and the line of the back is straight from them to the setting on of the tail. If there is any seeming fault of the beast, it is that the sides are a little too flat. It will appear, however, that this does not interfere with feeding, while a deep, although somewhat flat chest, is best adapted for speed.

Not only is the breast broad and the chest deep, but the two last ribs are particularly bold and prominent, leaving room for the stomachs and other parts concerned in digestion to be fully developed. The hips, or huckles, are high, and on a level with the back, whether the beast is fat or lean. The hind quarters, or the space from the huckle to the point of the rump, are particularly long and well filled up—a point likewise of very considerable importance both for grazing and working. It leaves room for flesh in the most valuable part, and, like the extensive and swelling quarters of the blood-horse, indicate much power behind, equally connected with strength and speed. This is an improvement of quite modern date. The fulness here and the swelling out of the thigh below, are of much more consequence than the prominence of fat which is so much admired on the rump of many prize cattle. The setting on of the tail is high: it is on a level with the back; rarely much elevated, and never depressed. This is another great point in the blood-horse, as connected with the perfection of the hind quarters. The tail itself is long and

small, and taper with a round bunch of hair at the bottom. The skin of the Devon is mellow and elastic. Graziers know that there is not a more important point than this. When the skin can be easily raised from the hips, it shews that there is soon to set on fat below.

The skin is thin rather than thick. Its appearance of thickness arises from the curly hair with which it is covered, and curly in proportion to the condition and health of the animal. Good judges of these animals speak of these curls as running like ripples of wind on a pond of water. Some of these cattle have their hair smooth, but then it should be fine and glossy. Those with curled hair are somewhat more hardy and fatten more kindly. The favorite color is a blood red. This is supposed to indicate purity of blood in the breed, but there are many good cattle approaching almost to a chesnut hue, or even a bay brown. If the eye is clear and good and the skin mellow, the pale colors will bear hard work and fatten as well as others; but a beast with a pale skin, and hard under the hand, and the eye dark and dead, will be a sluggish walker, and an unprofitable feeder. Those, however, of a yellow color are said to be subject to *steat* (diarrhoea).

Some breeders object to the slightest intermixture of white—not even a star upon the forehead is allowed; yet a few good oxen have large distant patches of white; but if the colours run into each other, the beasts are condemned as of a mongrel and valueless breed.

These are the points of a good *Devonshire ox*; but he used to be, perhaps he is yet, a little too flat sided, and the rump narrowed too rapidly behind the hip bones; he was not sufficiently ribbed home, or there was too much space between the hip bones and the last rib, and altogether he was too light for some tenacious and strong soils.

THE COW.



There are few things more remarkable about the Devonshire cattle than the comparative smallness of the cow. The bull is a great deal less than the ox, and the cow almost as much smaller than the bull. This, however, is some disadvantage, and the breeders are aware of it, for although it may not be necessary to have a large bull, and especially as those of any extraordinary size are seldom handsome in all their points; but some where or other present coarseness or

deformity, it is almost impossible to procure large and serviceable oxen, but from a somewhat roomy cow. These cows, however, although small, possess that roundness and projection of the two or three last ribs which make them actually more roomy than a careless examination of them would indicate. The cow is particularly distinguished for her full, round, clean eye, the gold colored circle round the eye, and the same color prevailing on the inside skin of the ear. The

countenance cheerful, the muzzle orange or yellow, but the rest of the face having nothing of black, or even of white about it. The jaws free from thickness, and throat free from dew-lap.—The points of the back and the hind quarters different from those of other breeds, having more of roundness and beauty, and being free from most of those angles by which good milkers are sometimes distinguished.

We are here enabled to present our readers with a portrait of a cow belonging to that indefatigable agriculturist, Mr. Western. She was rising four years old. With regard to size, she is a favorable specimen of the Devon cow. It will be seen at once how much more roomy and fit for breeding she is, than even her somewhat superior bulk would at first indicate. She is, perhaps, in a little better condition than cows generally are, or should be in order to yield their full quantity of milk.

Their qualities may be referred to three points; their working, fattening, and milking.

In speaking of their fattening propensity, Lord Somerville observes:

"Their next quality is their disposition to fatten, and very few rival them here. They do not indeed attain the great weight of some breeds, but in a given time they acquire more flesh and with less consumption of food, and their flesh is beautiful in its kind. It is of that mottled, marbled character, so pleasing to the eye, and to the taste. Some very satisfactory experiments have been made on this point."

Where the ground is not too heavy the Devonshire oxen are unrivaled at the plough. They have a quickness of action which no other breed can equal, and which very few horses exceed.—They have also a degree of docility and goodness of temper, and also stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Vancouver, in his survey of Devonshire, says, that it is a common day's work on fallow land for four steers to plough 2 acres with a double-farrow plough. Four good Devonshire steers will do as much work in the field, or on the road as any three horses, and in as quick, and often quicker time, although many farmers calculate two oxen to be equal to one horse. The principal objection to the Devonshire oxen is, that they have not sufficient strength for tenacious clayey soils: they will, however, exert their strength to the utmost, and stand many a dead pull, which few horses could be induced or forced to attempt. Four oxen or six growing steers, are the usual team employed in the plough.

They are usually taken to work at about two years, or twenty-six months old; and they are worked until they are four, five, or six: they are then grazed, or kept on hay, and in ten or twelve months, and without any further trouble, they are fit for the market. If the grass land is good, no corn, or cake, or turnips, are required for the first winter; but of course for a second winter they must be added. What deserves consideration is, an ox must be worked, in order for him to attain his fullest size. If he is kept idle until he is five or six, he will invariably be stinted in his growth. At six he reaches his full stature, unless he is naturally disposed to be of more than ordinary size, and then he continues to grow for another half year.

During harvest time, they are sometimes trotted along with the empty wagon, at the rate of six miles an hour, a degree of speed which no other ox but the Devon has been able to stand. The Devon oxen are rarely shod and very rarely lame.

For the dairy the North Devons must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. The milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter; but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the dairy.

Mr. Congers, of Copt Hall, near Epping, a district almost exclusively devoted to the purposes of the dairy, preferred the North Devons on account of their large produce, whether in milk, butter, or by suckling. He thought that they held their milk longer than any other sort that he had tried; that they were liable to fewer disorders in their udders; and that being of small size, they did not eat more than half what larger cows consumed.

This aboriginal breed of British cattle is a very valuable one, and seems to have arrived at the highest point of perfection of which it is capable. It is heavier than it was thirty years ago, yet fully as active. Its aptitude to fatten is increased, rather than diminished, and its property as a milker could not be improved, without probable or certain detriment to its grazing qualities.

Mr. Davy, of North Molton, lately sold a four year old bull, for which the purchaser had determined to give 100 guineas had it been asked.—The Duke of Somerset is a zealous patron and improver of the breed, and has some beautiful cattle; and whatever may be the case at Woburn, the Duke of Bedford, here gives almost exclusive preference to the Devons.

A good North Devon cow fatten two calves a year.

THE SOUTH DEVONS.

The South Devons are equally profitable for the grazier, the breeder, and the butcher, but their flesh is not so delicate as that of the North Devons. Some of these cows seem to unite the opposite qualities of fattening and milking. A South Devon has been known, soon after calving to yield more than two pounds of butter a day, and many of the old southern native breed are equal to any Short-horns in the quantity of their milk and far superior to them in its quality. They are a mixture of the North Devons with the native breed of the country. They often weigh 14 cwt. to the four quarters; and steers of 2½ years are got with fair hay and grass to weigh from 6 to 9 cwt. They bear considerable resemblance to the Herefords, and sometimes the color and the horn and the white face are so much alike in both, that it is difficult to distinguish between them, except that they are usually smaller than the Herefords.

CASE OF SUPERFETATION IN THE COW,

BY MR. W. COWELL, HATFIELD, FEVERIL.

(From the Veterinarian.)

On Saturday, June 29, 1835, about 6 P. M., a cow, belonging to Mr. B—, Woodham Walter, calved a very fine living calf. The placenta following almost immediately after the fetus, and the cow was left until 9 o'clock, when, much to

their surprise, a second calf was discovered, somewhat smaller than a hare. The cow did well. Not having seen any similar case reported, either in your valuable periodical, or any other work, I have been induced to send you this short history.

INHABITANT TREE.

Along the base of these mountains is a large tree containing seventeen conical huts. They are used as dormitories, being beyond the reach of the lions, which since the incursion of the Mantatees, when so many thousands of persons were massacred, have become very numerous in the neighborhood and destructive to human life. The branches of these trees are supported by forked sticks or poles, and there are three tiers or platforms on which the huts are constructed. The lowest is nine feet from the ground, and holds ten huts; the second about eight feet high, and the upper story, if it may be so called, contains four. The ascent to these is made by notches cut in the supporting holes, and the huts are built with twigs, thatched with straw, and will contain two persons conveniently.—*Stedman's Wanderings in South Africa.*

ON THE SPAYING OF MILCH COWS.

BY M. LEVART, OF LAUSANNE.

(From the Veterinarian.)

In May, 1825, charged by the government of Vaud with the superintendance of the castration of colts in that canton, the opportunity which this afforded me of repeating the experiments made in America on the spaying of the cow, was too favorable to be lost. I extracted the ovaries from a cow destined to be slaughtered. She was not then giving milk, and therefore my purpose could not be fully answered; nevertheless it was something for me to have studied the method of performing the operation, and to have assured myself of its pathological connexion and effect. I should, on another occasion, be enabled to practice the operation with more adroitness, and should probably inspire confidence in those who might think proper to employ me. The cow seemed a little depressed during the first two days after the spaying, but on the third day she had regained all her ordinary habits and spirits.

I was then anxious to operate on a cow that was in the condition indicated by M. Winn, i. e. about a month after her second or third calving.

M. Francillon Michaud, to whom I imparted this wish, requested me to make the experiment on one of his cows. She was six years old, and had her third calf. In the preceding years she had given eight quarts of milk at each time immediately after her calving, and six quarts some months afterwards.

On the 28th June, 1833, she was operated on. She appeared scarcely affected by it, except that she did not eat quite so much during the two next days, and her milk diminished to four quarts; but on the third day she recovered her spirits and appetite, and yielded her usual quantity of milk. During the summer she gave seven quarts, although, in the preceding years, she had not been accustomed to yield more than six quarts at this season.

Encouraged by the success of the first experiment, M. Francillon begged me to spay a second cow. He chose an old one that gave plenty of milk, in order that he might be able to judge of the effect of the operation on old cows. She was at least twelve years old, and had had two calves in the preceding October that had been got from her with considerable difficulty, and she was accustomed to yield, on the average, about eight quarts of milk. She was operated upon, on the 18th November, thirty-three days after calving, and she was then yielding twelve quarts of milk; but it is right to say, that she had a purulent discharge from the vulva, and that she did not eat with the appetite she was accustomed to do.

Writers on the spaying of the cow have not described the manner of performing the operation; and it is well known that the ovaries do not retain the same situation in all animals. Daubenton was the first who described the spaying of sheep, but the method which would be pursued with regard to the sheep would not be applicable to the cow. It is on this account that I feel disposed to relate the method which I pursued in spaying these animals.

The operation ought to be performed between thirty and thirty-eight days after calving, and on a cow that had just had her second or third calf, because that is the age and time when she yields the greatest quantity of milk, and retains it during the longest period. No preparation is necessary, except the refraining from feeding her as plentiful as usual on the night before the spaying, and to operate in the morning before she was fed. The necessary implements are ropes, a plank, or a bar of wood, two bistouries, (one convex and very sharp, the other probe-pointed and straight,) two curved needles, some strong thread well waxed, and a plank or bar of wood, about eight inches wide and three in thickness.

In order to operate safely and well, the cow must be properly secured. To effect this, she must be placed against a wall with her left side towards the operator. Three strong rings should be fixed in the wall with straps and buckles attached to them; one for a cord to confine the head, the two others should be placed lower, the one on a level with the lower part of the right shoulder, the other at the point of the hock. A cord should be passed in front of the chest, brought along the left side of the body of the cow, passed behind the thighs, and fixed to the buckle which is on a level with the hock, or rather an assistant should hold the end of the rope passed once around the ring. The head is to be fixed by a turn of the cord, which is to be held by a strong man. Then the plank or bar of wood must be placed obliquely under the teats, and in front of the hind limbs; an assistant holds this, so that the operator may be safe from the kicking of the animal; finally some one holds the tail, or it is tied to the rope that goes round the patient, in order to escape the blows which the animal would give with it when the arm was passed into the abdomen.

In default of a wall provided with rings and buckles, a strong palisade will do, or any solid barrier, or trees growing at a convenient distance

from each other, and to which a strong bar of wood may be fixed.

The animal being secured, the operator, armed with the convex bistouri, which he holds in his right hand, places himself at the left shoulder of the cow, with his left hand resting on her back. That hand serves as a point of support for him to retire or rest upon, if it should be necessary, during her struggles, and also enabling him to use his right hand more effectually. He then places the edge of the bistouri on the middle and a little nearer the superior part of the left flank, and at one incision cuts through the skin and the muscles of that part vertically.

The flank having been opened, and the peritoneum with it, the operator enlarges the incision so as to be enabled to introduce his hand and arm. Taking the bistouri in his left hand, he now gently and cautiously introduces his right hand into the abdomen, directing it towards the pelvis and behind the *cul de sac* of the paunch, where he will find the horns of the uterus. When he has recognized this *viscus*, he carries his hand a little above its bifurcation, where the ovaries are situated between the folds of the *suspensor ligaments* of the *uterus*; he seizes one of the ovaries, which he detaches at its posterior part, by means of the thumb and fore finger, and he passes his finger along the convexity of the ovary in order to separate it completely from the *peritoneal ligament* which sustains it. Then he takes the *ovary* in his hand, he draws it gently towards him, and by means of the thumb nail, he saws the vessels and the horns of the *fallopian tube* on his fore finger, which offers him a point of support under these vessels: finally he breaks the cord by successive gentle tugs at it, while he is sawing it with his nail, and he thus brings out the *ovary*.

He next introduces his hand a second time into the *abdomen*, and proceeds to extract the second *ovary* in the same manner, after which he closes the wound with two or three sutures, taking care to leave a little opening at the lower part of it, through which the matter of suppuration may escape, and which, without this precaution, would burrow between the skin and the muscles, or accumulate in the abdomen, and be a cause of irritation, and probably of danger.

The *ovaries* may, if the operator likes, be brought through the opening made in the flank, and detached by the points of the fingers; but his manipulation may sometimes be attended with inconvenience; besides, it is more expeditious than that which I described, because it sometimes happens that the *ovary* escapes from the grasp, and the arm must be once more introduced into the belly in order to find it again.

Two or three days after the operation, the wound may be dressed. The dressing consists in fomenting around the wound two or three times every day, and in hot weather in putting a little of *l'eau de Labarraque* (a solution of chloride of lime.) A pledget of tow should be placed daily over the wound itself, and the stitches occasionally tightened.

The wound will usually be quite healed in the space of fifteen days, or three weeks at most.

From the observations I have since been enabled to make, I should offer the following as the advantages to be expected from spaying cows:

1. An increase of at least one-third in the production of milk.

2. The certainty of having a nearly equal supply at all times.

3. Escape from the chances and accidents that accompany utero-gestation and parturition.

4. Escape from the accidents which happen to cows during the period of heat, arising from their riding and worrying one another, or their being injured by too large a bull.

5. The disposition to fatten more readily, and to greater extent, when their milk begins to fail.

6. The saving of an expense, often considerable, arising from barren cows, and which, in some districts and on some farms, either from the influence of breed or bad management, occurs to almost every cow once in two or three years. As an illustration of this, I mention, that, in the neighborhood of Lausanne and Lavaux, the farmers are often obliged to change their cows, an expense almost ruinous to them.

Recul, Feb. 1834.

[From the New York Farmer.]

PLOUGHING IN OF GREEN CROPS.

As winter evenings seem to afford a suitable opportunity for intellectual improvement, and considering that the pages of a periodical of this kind are dependent very much on correspondents for matters of information, and that it is the part of every subscriber to contribute his mite to the improvement and information of the readers of an agricultural work of this nature, I have ventured to pen a few of my thoughts.

The farmers of almost every section of country differ materially in their modes of farming, and opinion respecting the most profitable manner of converting the produce of their farms into money. Their difference of opinion is certainly allowable and natural when we take into consideration the difference of soils, the distance from markets, the difficulty in most neighbourhoods of obtaining proper help, &c., all of which the farmer has to accommodate himself to in the best manner he can. The business of a farmer is in my opinion an independent, an honorable and, when properly pursued, a profitable one; and no doubt, so long as our country continues in prosperity, the increasing demand for produce will insure to the farmer a handsome remuneration for the products of his soil.

Ploughing in of green crops, as practised in the State of New-York, is so economical a mode of enriching the soil, that I have often marvelled it is not practised to a much greater extent in other places. Allow me to recommend the spreading of a coat of lime previous to ploughing in.

If the slovenly farmer who allows his weeds to grow up unmolested and cover his fields, would, instead of this, plough them under, after a few repetitions of this, he would be surprised at the increased fertility of the soil, and save the labor of carting manure from a distance.

With respect to the best crops for turning under, there are various opinions; rye and red clover are perhaps as much in use as any others, though some plough in oats, millet, turnips, &c. In dry situations this practice succeeds best, as by the ground remaining exposed to wet the crop turned under would not be so likely to rot.

With regard to turnips for ploughing in, I must

acknowledge myself an unbeliever; I have heard of its being done to profit by others, but have seen it tried in my own neighbourhood without success. Perhaps, however, it is owing to some difference in cultivation or soil with which we are unacquainted. It would confer a favor on us Jersey men if some of your successful New-York farmers would furnish us with their experience on the subject of ploughing under green crops for manure, and on other modes of economising that very expensive yet indispensable material in the business of agriculture.

JUNIUS.

[From the American Gardener's Magazine.]

THE INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS. By C. C.

"Are not flowers the stars of earth, and are not stars the flowers of Heaven? Flowers are the teachers of gentle thoughts, the promoters of kindly emotions."

Among the many indications of the advance of our country in taste and refinement, none afford a surer criterion than the increased attention which is given to flowers and fruit. When we notice the many establishments in our vicinity, within a few years, devoted to the improvement of horticulture, we cannot but rejoice at the diffusion of an employment so well adapted to afford much pure and innocent pleasure; and we doubt not the time will soon arrive, when the cultivation of flowers will be pursued as a means of moral and intellectual advancement, as well as a source of exquisite gratification.

Every thing which tends to increase domestic enjoyment, which furnishes to a family that pleasure at home, which otherwise they would be impelled to seek elsewhere, is valuable. There is nothing which adds more to happiness, than for all the members of a family to be united in one common and pleasant pursuit—not that all should have the same daily occupation—but that there should be some sources of pleasure open to all, and to increase which, all should in their turn contribute. No employment, perhaps, can so effectually give this union of purpose, and this sympathy of feeling, as the cultivation of flowers. It opens a wide prospect of enjoyment, with scenes to suit many varying tastes. To the scientific mind, to one who loves to search out causes and effects, to discover the hidden properties and qualities of things, what an interesting and yet almost untrodden field does botany present! Then to one whose heart predominates over the intellect; who delights in sentiment; who prefers deep feeling to lofty thought, a garden yields many exquisite delights. His poetic mind gathers much of its finest imagery, its most beautiful thoughts, from the fragrance and loveliness of flowers, and it is quickened and enlightened by the thoughtful contemplation of their varied graces.

And for humbler purposes, for less exalted natures, the riches of Flora furnish many gratifications. For the morning drawing-room, or for the evening dress, there can be no prettier or more appropriate ornaments than can be found among her stores. And to the affectionate heart, what sweeter tribute can be offered to the invalid mother, or the declining sister, than the first fruits of the garden, and the first buds of the rose. Even the little child laughs, in the fulness of its happiness, when it is permitted to play with

the flowers, and fill its lap with the butter cups and clover blossoms.

And so it is in this one amusement; all ages and all tempers can find an appropriate gratification; all may be made more happy. It ministers, also, to man's moral nature. A green-house, connected, as we sometimes see them, with the most frequented apartments of a family, is, in winter, when the garden is bereft of its beauty, and the orchard has yielded its fruit, an almost unsailing source of its interest. To enjoy, when storms are beating without, and the chill of winter speaking in the howling wind, the mild air, the fragrance, and the beauty of this reserved fragment of summer, tends to produce feelings of contentment and satisfaction—feelings which show themselves forth in acts of kindness and words of affection.

Another advantage which the cultivation of flowers affords over other pleasures is, that it can hardly be wrested to evil. Absorbing as it is, it produces no feverish excitement. Bringing the mind into close contact with the loveliest things in nature, it shuts out the vexatious feelings arising from collision with the world. Its pleasures are all calm and tranquil. The contemplation of any of the works of God has a mighty effect in soothing and quieting the tumult of human passions, and this precious power over the heart is freely given, even to the lilies of the field.—Where we see a love for these, that is not the place to look for the turbulence of passion, or the debasements of sensuality. When we see by the road-side a cottage, around whose door the sweet-briar and the honey-suckle are climbing, and before which, in its little garden, is displayed even the humbler flowers—the marygold, the pansy, the aster, and the poppy—how instinctively do we form a favorable opinion of the inhabitants of that cottage; how certain we may be of finding peace, contentment, and affection, inmates here!

C. C.

It is a fact justified by experience and warranted by experiment, that roots, when cooked or boiled, are far more nourishing and give more milk than when raw.

It is a fact that hay and straw cut and steamed is much more nutritious than when given long and uncooked, and that one third less will answer.

It is a fact that all grain, as corn, oats, and rye, should be ground before being fed to horses and cattle, and that much less will answer than when fed in the grain, and it is a fact too, that the meal if made into a warm mess in winter, would be improved in its nutritious qualities.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices—of an article on the Devonshire cattle—of a new variety of potatoe—of the method of raising potatoes in Louisiana—of the Queen Anne county Silk Company—the way to accumulate manure—remedy for weevil in wheat—old method of measuring corn—a carnivorous editor—an interesting account of the Devonshire breed of cattle, together with a portrait of a Devon cow—case of superstition in the cow—account of an inhabitant tree—paper on the spraying of Milk cows—ploughing in of green crops—the influence of flowers—value of cooked food for cattle—prices currents and advertisements.

BALTIMORE PODUCE MARKET.

C.—These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER.	PER PM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 00	6 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	now	10a.75
White,	"	now	10a.75
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	18	—
North Carolina,	"	18	—
Upland,	"	18	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXED,	bushel.	1 25	1 375
FLOWER & SEAL—Bast wh. wh't han-	barrel	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's.	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine.	"	7 25	—
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	7 00	—
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	6 75	7 00
Do.	"	6 75	6 87
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 75	6 87
Rye,	"	5 00	5 85
Kiln-dried Meal, in bbls.	bbl.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herbs of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 80
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	—	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	0	—
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hops, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 00	7 50
Hops—first sort,	pound.	12	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LINN,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	42	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 25
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	68	90
Susquehannah,	"	none	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapper, suitable	"	5 00	10 00
" for segars,	"	6 00	8 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" good yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
" fine yellow,	"	4 75	5 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	5 00	8 00
" ground leaf,	"	6 00	—
Virginia,	"	—	—
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 40	1 45
Red,	"	1 35	1 40
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37
" in hhd.	"	33	—
" wagon price,	"	30	bbls.
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	50 to 38
Fall Merino,	"	48	55 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	48 28
One half dn.	"	40	45 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36	40 23
Pulled,	"	38	40 24

2,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE by R. Sinclair, Esq., at *Clarendon Mews*, 2,000 Morus Multicaulis trees (the Chinese Mulberry.) These trees are between 7 and 8 feet high, and if planted out this fall might be set from to advantage next spring. Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to make early application. Their superiority for feeding silk worms is universally admitted.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples.....	barrel.	11	—
Bacon, ham, now, Balt. cured.....	pound.	10	—
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	84	9
Middlings,..... do.....	"	7	8
Assorted, country,.....	"	134	25
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. Roll,.....	"	20	—
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, now milked,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
COW MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	1 87
CHEESE RYE,.....	"	1 81	1 87
Eggs,.....	dozen.	—	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, No. 2,.....	barrel.	7 75	—
Hartings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	6 75	—
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	4 00	4 12½
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	5 75	—
LARD,.....	pound.	3 00	35 0
		10	10

BANK NOTES TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia, 1 1/2
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Petersburg,.....
Hagerstown,.....	1 1/2	Norfolk,.....
Potterick,.....	do	Winchester,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....
Farmers' Bank of Maryland,.....	do	Danville,.....
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Bank of the Valley,.....
Salisbury,..... 5 per cent. dis.	do	Branch at Romney,.....
Cumberland,.....	1 1/2	Do. Charlestown,.....
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,.....
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,.....
Washington,.....	1 1/2	Ohio Banks, generally 2 1/2
Georgetown, Banks, 1.	1 1/2	New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2
Alexandria,.....	1 1/2	New York City,.....
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,.....
Philadelphia,.....	1 1/2	Massachusetts,.....
Chambersburg,.....	1 1/2	Connecticut,.....
Gettysburg,.....	1 1/2	New Hampshire,.....
Pittsburg,.....	1 1/2	Maine,.....
York,.....	1 1/2	Rhode Island,.....
Other Pennsylvania Banks, 1 1/2	1 1/2	North Carolina,.....
Delaware [under 5],.....	3 1/2	South Carolina,.....
Do. [over 5],.....	3 1/2	Georgia,.....
Michigan Banks,.....	5 1/2	New Orleans,.....
Canadian do,.....	5 1/2	

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. 31.

SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded Saxony RAMS, and 2 1/2 blooded do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market.

ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was *Matchless*, got by *Favorite*, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of *Favorite*, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire *Orlando*, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of *Rosina*, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Castle show in Manchester, England. 30 3

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a fall bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combined in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid. 29

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

Embellished with a multitude of Comic Engravings.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—*if he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN 500 ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year; these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humour, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. *If Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. *The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.*

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If Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. 29

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by Sinclair & Moore and Robt. Sinclair, Jr., at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore, a complete Manual of the Silk Culture, in which plain instructions are laid down for the culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of \$500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

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Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The analysis of Soils, manures, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,
No 5 Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

LEON.

THE splendid bull LEON, is now at Clairmont Ferry, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at \$5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper. no 3.

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter post paid to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*. nov 10 41

FOR SALE.

A DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. Pouss's celebrated bull Monk—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., \$130.

Letters addressed to the editor post paid, will be attended to. nov 10 21

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A full blooded Improved Durham Short-horn bull rising 5 years old, and his 3 sons from 1 1/2 to 2 years old each, 7-8 bred, has been left with the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* for sale. These are first rate animals, and would be sold a bargain, if application be made promptly.

All applications by letter must be post paid. nov 17 31

FOR SALE,

A HEIFER rising a year old, in calf by Leon, with a pedigree which makes her 15-16th bred improved Durham Short-horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor. no 3.

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to Dec. 8 JAMES MOORE.

GRIST MILLS.

The subscriber has for sale at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, a few of those effective Grist Mills, so much approved of by gentlemen who have tried them. They are adapted to horse-power, and with ease will manufacture 3 bushels of grain into the most beautiful lively meal in an hour.

JAMES MOORE

Dec. 8 41

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 41

RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES,
SECOND EDITION, just received at this office.

Also,
A few pounds of the celebrated SKINLESS OATE, price 50 cents per lb. add to produce 80 bushels per acre. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedman, connected with this office